SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XIX. | PUBLISHED BY DU SOLLE & GRAHAM, No. 26 Carter's Alley, Below Third street—Opposite the Girard Bank. | PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 29, 1840. | TERMS. $2 PER ANNUM. $2 IF PAID IN ADVANCE. $1 25 IN ADVANCE FOR 6 MONTHS. | WHOLE No. 970.

The mirror's name was—FLATTERY!

[From the Philadelphia Casket.

CRUIZING IN THE LAST WAR.

No. VII.

Once more upon the waters! yet once more!
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed
That knows his rider. Welcome to their roar!

Childe Harold.

THE ALGERINES.

"Taste the claret, Mr. Danforth," said Captain

...

returned to America, whither I followed her at the end of our cruize, and enjoyed the happiest of days in calling her my bride. But I forget how I am talking; you would not have thought I was such an ardent lover, would you?"

I made no reply, but filling my glass, I drank it off in silence. He understood me, and with a smile imitated my example. Nor was it without cause. The matronly Beatrice still maintained, in maturer life, all her surpassing beauty. When I first saw her after the peace at the levee in Washington, she was the star of the night.

The Baptism.

BY MISS EDGARTON.

She stood at the altar with heavenward eye,
All holy and soft with thought;
And her breath stole out in a tremulous sigh,
With passionate feeling fraught.
But her brow was calm as a bed of snow,
Where the moonbeams softly rest;
And her raven hair fell wavy and low,
Like a quivering shade on her breast.

Her cheek was so downy, it might have lain
On a rose-bud through the night,
Nor borrowed the hue of a fragrant stain,
On its pure and shadowless white.
But nought was there seen on the snowy cheek,
Or the softly waving hair,
Like the spirit, so earnest and sweetly meek,
That rose from her eye in prayer.

She was yielding her heart, in its shadeless truth,
To the service and faith of heaven;
In those sunniest hours of her spotless youth,
Her love and her trust were given.
She knelt, all holy, and breathed her vow,
While the priest from the altar trod,
With the dewy seal for her radiant brow,
Of a covenant formed with God.

O lovely as youth at the bridal scene,
Where the plighted heart is given,
A higher and holier beauty beams,
From the face of the bride of heaven!
A spirit devoted to holy love,
A child of the second birth,
Whose faith and affections are anchored above,
Is the loveliest thing on earth!

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE ADVENTURES OF A DAY.

A LESSON FOR LADIES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

Attend to my counsel nor blush to be taught,
That prudence must govern what beauty has caught.

Old Song.

"What does keep mamma so late?" enquired Martha D. Artimberg, as she sat elegantly attired in a full cushioned arm chair, her pretty foot resting upon a richly velvetted stool, and engaged in embroidering a fine cambric 'kerchief. "I really fear we shall not be prepared to receive those gentlemen whom we expect to dine with us to-day."

"Do not be so impatient, sister Martha," replied a fair creature, who although dressed in a plain and simple manner, lost nothing by comparison with her elder and gayer sister. "Do not be so impatient, your orders will be attended to."

"How, my orders Lirie?"

"Why; do you not govern here since the death of our dear father? and our good and excellent mother, does she not do rather as you will than herself? Is it not to you that our late humble habitation owes its present name and importance (the Chateau D'Artimberg) and does there a single day pass without the visit of some person of rank and distinction, I would ask?"

"Well, Lirie, I have no desire to remain unmarried all my days, and living in absolute retirement is not the way to obtain a husband you know," replied Martha.

"Why, there is Charles Rickman, he loves you, he is wealthy, every thing that heart could desire would be yours, why not wed him?"

"Indeed, Lirie, you seem disposed to be playful this morning, can you for a moment imagine that I would wed Charles Rickman? Your wits are turned truly if you do."

"And why not, Martha?"

"Not for the world would I consent to such a union. How would it become a lady of birth to unite herself with a man without name, station, or personal advantage? rich it is true, but of so plebian a caste that I should blush to be seen in society with him."

"Nay, Martha, you are too hard to please."

"And you too easy, Lirie, there is Count De Neubourg, you have never spoken of him to me. How much more preferable is he to your Charles Rickman? He is of Noble extraction, and moreover Chamberlain to the King's household, an office giving at once the entre to the court, and the means of shining there in a style of enviable magnificence."

"That is all very well indeed when one has a fortune, but the Count although rich, with economy, has not the means to live in the lavish expenditures attending a continued residence at court, and without which with your desire for grandeur you never can be happy; moreover his intention is not to reside exclusively at the Capitol. He prefers living moderately at the Chateau near by."

"You deceive yourself my dear Lirie. It was only in our last conversation that he spoke of the ennui of a country life, and how much more agreeable was a residence at Munich. I then told him of the winter I had spent there, of my success at the ball of the French Ambassador. How every one pressed me to dance, 'Oh,' said I, 'it was the most delightful season I ever spent.'"

"And it was there that you first saw Colonel Levenstan, who was smitten with you, and whom you would have had them in preference to any other."

"Not so fast, sister, although I cannot but say I was much taken with him, and am very glad that he has become a neighbor of ours, but for the

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—The Subscription to the SATURDAY EVENING POST is $1.50 per annum, payable in advance. Those who subscribe for six months will be charged $1.00. Subscriptions will be received by the Publisher, and by the following Agents, who are authorized to receive money and receipt for the same:

Jan 7—tf. John Pollock, 76 Chestnut Alley.

Subscription to the Saturday Evening Post will be received by the following Agents, who are authorized to receive money and receipt for the same. We wish to have the present subscription closed by the first of January next. We intend to show them what a country paper can be made, and we intend that to start the paper we will furnish them with any quantities of the Saturday Post. An early and prompt attention is requested by the publisher.

$2.00. Lemon, Esq. P. M. at Painter, Gumberland Co., will please continue to act as agent for the Post and Gazette.

$2.00. C. S. Vaughn, P. M. Trenton, Mont. will please act as agent for this paper and the Courier.

$2.00. J. J. B. Lindsay, P. M. Cincinnati, N. C. will please accept the thanks for the present and efficient manner in which he has treated the business committed to his charge. Feeling, and pleased with the manner in which he has conducted the Gazette.

$2.00. Jesse Evans, P. M. Smithfield, Indiana county, will please continue to act as agent for the Post and the Federalist Casket, and those wishing to subscribe for the Post will please call on Mr. Evans for that purpose.

To Postmasters and Subscribers.

We request that Postmasters and subscribers who may order a discontinuance of their papers, will state the cost. A paper returned and marked "refused" is an insult to the publisher, for which no apology is to be accepted. It is impossible for us to find the post town at which a paper is received by the mere return of the paper, and a letter is frequently received after the paper has been sent on the account of the subscriber. We are impatient in this matter.

$2.00. Jesse Evans, P. M. Smithfield, Indiana county, will please continue to act as agent for the Post and the Federalist Casket, and those wishing to subscribe for the Post will please call on Mr. Evans for that purpose.

To Correspondents.

P. C." will not do. We do not want exigence as copy of solution. "W," perhaps. E. S." is received. Bills cannot solution shall find a place next week. We wish our friends would send us their enigmas of a mathematical character. "Tuesday," below perhaps "Leo," is no part of a puzzle. "H." is one sent. "The Rose Maid's Fragment," is full of errors. "Lines to my Mother," by "T. * * * * *," looks well, but is not good. It is brilliant, showy, but lacks depth and sincerity. Care and condensation would have improved it. "Lines to my Brother," have some merit, but evidence an inexperienced hand. Revision might have made them better. The "Fragment of Poesie," is both here and correct. When Tar Am I wand Here," is exceedingly fine. Is it original? "Tuscany," is a humorous effort, but his fun has a vicious tendency.

Wilkes'r's poem crowning the occasion," is a plagiarism. He might as well have stolen the next line

"Sweet as the sun and quiet season."

for it is much superior to the one he has manufactured.

"The Day of Rest," is interesting, but entirely too long for our columns. The author had better publish it in a volume. It is worth it.

"Balance," is a fancy fellow; but "Wandering Boy," is not up to the mark.

"Wandering Boy," is not up to the mark."

is too extravagating. We wrote he guessed.

"Jane the Joker," is a compound of nonsense, and intelligence.

A Singular Occurrence.

A young physician of this city, of good appearance, and moderate circumstances, married about two years since, a young lady of large and agreeable discretion and pretty face. He had been, some time before, engaged to a very interesting young lady, residing in Kensington, who, however, died of consumption shortly before they were to have been united; and he had subsequently married the other. Two months after the marriage, strangely enough, took sick and died of consumption ere the arrival of the wedding day. Two months after the death of the latter gentleman, it would seem, the widow of his family, he wedded her sister, and moved into a handsome house, in a handsome street, in Northwark. In the course of time, he, too, became affected with the still with consumption! Domestic difficulties arose, which in about three months amounted to quite serious affair. In the course of which Dr. Fe—'s rather, but if he could have been induced to firmly supported. At change in price, flying relations in the most a—ble manner, and left, of 178 Second street.

Another says—We have been told that it was meager and ill-favored, but it was meager and ill-favored. Another wanting

Another says—We have been told that it was meager and ill-favored, but it was meager and ill-favored. Another wanting

on the doubtful ac—ount of Dan Mahomet of—t been driving from an offer of an equivalent for the privilege of examining his person with Black Hogs for the purpose of ascertaining his claims, we believed will agree with Lot Lee—ster in one of the letter at—

Strong of Baltimore.

There is a story in circulation, that the feminines are training Rotilemakers to fill on the white mountains as an offset to the Hoochmoods. The New York Express says that "The story is the real bearing of the intended importation of the and heroine a consort of the chiefs and warriors of Texas held in the Black Hawk country, and that one of the chiefs, who is also a juggler or sort of doctor, named Mico hauppy Gal-nuggy, had declared to assist and support *her head of the* great rattlesnake to be friad in Florida, and thereby form against the white settlements. The Express thinks the English dreadful; it is indeed dreadful the rattlesnake of Florida is of enormous size, often from eight to ten feet in length; one was killed some years ago, with an hundred rattles.

We wonder if any body is expected to believe such a monstrous lone?

Yrs U. S. Bank Washington, Capt. Fraser, arrived at New York on Sunday evening, from a passage of thirty-seven days on our coast, relieving hole in distress.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fourth Session.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock.

Capt. Fenner, arrived at Washington last from Southern ports. We learn that the troops are still at the various ports. Indians have driven the settlers out of Rabbit River and Fort Leavenworth, but escaped.

Lieut. M'Laughs, in the U. S. ship Flirt, has arrived at Hampton Roads, from the Mediterranean.

The islands are suffering by light mason built in South Carolina, in the Pocksbridge, and the dogs will be available to the people living on the islands which are said to be in the green order.

Indians.—In eight volunteers, 10 miles west of Fort Brooks, last week, were making their tour, seven Indians rushed in upon them, killed one, one, captured their arms, ammunition, and ran off with their horses. Four pursued, but the Indians have been learning wisdom—it will be obtained by and by.

Tallahassee, Feb. 12.

We learn, by a letter from Apalachicola, that Mrs. Hollis, (daughter of Mr. Rowlett, whose dwelling was recently attacked by Indians, as we have published,) has united herself at that city. She states, she learns, that she made her escape from the dwelling, and was for two days lost in the woods, during which time she fell in with a party of Indians, who however, offered her no violence. They informed her that their object was to kill Mr. Rowlett, and children. The slaves armed made her way to the river, where she found a boat, in which she reached Apalachicola. The troops who went in search of the Indians have returned after an unsuccessful scout. It is supposed by some that the Indians are on James Island, and is considerable numbers—probably from one hundred and fifty to two hundred warriors are between the Ochlockonee and Apalachicola rivers. Major Bailey is now engaged in operations with four or five of the blood-hounds and his troops.

The Great Fire.

A correspondent of the St. Augustine Herald, in a letter from Tallahassee, describing the bloodhounds, thus concludes:

A few days since, as an experiment, a negro was sent a mile into the woods to climb a tree, and in an hour afterward, a dog was put upon his trail; he followed it direct through the windings of the hunter without faulting. The only criticism is, will they follow the trail of an Indian? We think they will be a great acquisition to the country; for so to fighting. I am satisfied they would grapple with any thing. The way two or three of them would set on a Seminole, would scare or a bay-gall, would be nobody's business. I must say, add, that I am much pleased with the experiment, and would like no better fun than to take a hunt with them.

Four keepers have come with them from Cuba. The elder, a very respectable sort of man, is, I believe, a runaway negro-himself by-the-by, and he has such confidence in his dogs, that he is ready to bet their way against Indians whenever or wherever; there is nothing of the fiercher in his appearance.

Disaster of the North-West.

A gentleman writing from St. Louis, thus speaks of the disasters on the St. Croix and Chippewa rivers:—

"The country above us on the Upper Mississippi is chiefly inhabited by the Sioux and Chippewas—either both powerful and numerous—and in good weather one can have no more delightful jaunt than a sail or row up the river, and through the country occupied by the two last mentioned tribes. The resources of this upper country, though yet an Indian domain, are being rapidly developed. It is here upon the Chippewa and St. Croix rivers, and the country watered by them, that the immense pine forests which in extent and value are unequalled in the world,—already there are mills in operation on the Chippewa and Wisconsin and supplying the western, and north-western with immense rafts of the finest timbers. When we were there a raft was being made for the use of the Mississippi, and there was the evidence of few raising down upon the waters.

As we were standing at the door, the splendid clock on the gallery fields struck eight, and told us its own knell, for in a few moments more, the doors were knocked, and came down with the roar of thunder.

While all this was going on, the smoke was coming out of the roof on Chartres street, to be observed almost immediately by persons passing. The firemen had succeeded in getting sufficient water on the adjoining house to flood the third story floor over the banking room. The division wall between the hall and banking room on the banking house, beat off the severity of the fire, and thus two stores in the Chartres street corner were saved.

Mr. Marie, the keeper of the Hotel, lost, we hear, upward of $40,000 worth of property. His policy of insurance had only expired a few days since. A large number of beds were saved, enough so rapid was the progress of the fire, that every available bed in the house was brought.

The building and lot cost the Improvement Banking Company near $1,500,000, which, it is stated, is mortgaged for $1,400,000.

The offices in this city, so far as we can ascertain, hold risks to the amount of $650,000. It is asserted on good authority that no insurance has been effected abroad. The amounts in which few companies are liable, are:

Merchants' Insurance Company,	$70,000
Orleans, do.	50,000
Orleans Theatre do.	30,000
Ocean do.	20,000
Firemens' do.	20,000

The others we could not get correctly.

Scarcely had the fire been extinguished, than subscription papers were handed round, and a meeting of the citizens was called for last night at the Odeon Ball Room, at which it was resolved to unite to raise money enough for so laudable an object.

Victory of Santa-Anna.

The New Orleans Bee of the 14th of Feb. says:—By the schr. Doris, which arrived the day before yesterday from Tampico, private letters were received, by which we understand certain information of importance respecting the movements of the Federalists. Our readers will recollect that previous advices from Matamoras apprised us that the Federal army, under ——, had retired from before that place, and were marching upon Monterey, a town of some consequence in the interior. We now learn the object of the manœuvre was to intercept a reinforcement of seven hundred men, under Gen. Arista, advancing to the rescue of the garrison of Matamoras. The first news of the retirement of the Federalists was received by messengers. The natural supposition was that they had retreated and abandoned entirely the siege of that town. The whole matter is now, however, fully explained. The Federalists, by the manœuvre, succeeded in getting a retreat, was only a manœuvre designed to secure the capture of Matamoras. Thus far the plan has succeeded admirably, and will doubtless be crowned with complete success. The Federal army intercepted the detachment under Gen. Arista, in the vicinity of Monterey. A battle ensued, which resulted in the signal defeat of the Centralists. The particulars are not ascertained with certainty, but it is said that the Government troops were overthrown and dispersed, or made prisoners. Arista effected his escape, badly wounded with a rifle ball, (which we suppose some Texan marksman lodged in his body,) and was returning upon San Luis Potosi. A large body of the defeated party are reported to have joined the victorious army.

The next arrival from Matamoras will probably furnish more minute details. The news reached Tampico on the eve of the departure of the schooner Doris, so that there was no opportunity to gather up the particulars. A strong confirmation of the report is found in the fact, that a detachment sent from Tampico for the re-inforcement of Arista, had returned with the loss of several hundred men by desertion. No better indication could be given of the trusting fortunes of the Centralists, than the desertion of Silvas' army, including the staff and several officials of the State; many have also deserted to Santa Anna, as the report goes, has become disheartened, and wishes to leave the country—What view, he has supplied to the Government for his passports, with permission to depart, we cannot from the country for a day. The report that the Texan army is rapidly marching, is incorrect in the exportation of the specie. It is sincerely to be hoped, that the desertion to carry off his property as well as his person, may be granted. The voluntary repatriation of Santa Anna would be a happy riddance to the country. Other states be rumored in complication on the theatre of politics, Mexico has been a scene of misery for the last ten years, and will be for one and civil war; nor is there any hope of a better state of things, until the republican from the soil of that arch adversary to liberty, and the other upholders of ecclesiast and military tyranny.

The Financial Embarrassment.

The following is a synopsis of this law proposed by Mr. Webster. The subject is one of importance, and is exciting general interest. We hope our readers will peruse it with attention. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, on Monday.

1. That the circumstances of the country require that Congress should exercise the Constitutional power of establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

2. That it should be made applicable to all persons whenever owing debts, not less in amount than $——, who shall avow their insolvency and by petition to the proper tribunal pray for the benefit of the Act. Those shall be deemed voluntary bankrupts.

3. That it should apply compulsorily to Merchants and Traders whose debts to one or more creditors shall amount to a sum not less than $——, and who have or shall fail in business, or be apparently insolvent or unable to pay their debts. Such persons to be deemed involuntary Bankrupts, and to be subject to the provisions of the Act, upon the petition of any creditor or creditors, whose debts together exceed the sum of $——.

4. No voluntary or involuntary Bankrupt to be entitled to a discharge who shall in contemplation of Bankruptcy, and intending to take the benefit of the Act, knowingly give any preference by any payment, or transfer of property, to any one or more of his creditors, to the exclusion of his creditors generally.

5. Every Bankrupt surrendering all his property, and right of property, for the benefit of his creditors, and conforming to all other requisitions of the act, shall be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and shall receive a certificate of discharge from the proper tribunal. But if he is guilty of any fraud or concealment in respect to his property, he shall not be entitled to any certificate or of granted, it shall be voided on proof of such fraud.

6. All creditors coming in and proving their debts under the Bankruptcy to be *bona fide* debts, to share in the Bankrupt's property, *pro rata*, without any preference or priority, except debts to the United States, which are first to be paid.

7. The District and Circuit Court to have concurrent jurisdiction in all matters of Bankruptcy, to be exercised summarily; and for this purpose the said Courts shall be deemed always open.

8. One Commissioner only to be appointed in any one case to act in Bankruptcy on the proof of debts, &c. and one assignee to collect and administer the Bankrupt's effects. The Commissioner and Assignee to be appointed in such manner as the Court, and subject at all times to its orders, in all things touching their duties, and the sale and distribution of their effects.

9. The proceedings in each case to be finally closed within two years from the time of the Bankruptcy, except as to matters which may be then pending in law or equity; but the pendency of any such suits or law or equity is not to suspend the general proceedings in the case, nor postpone distribution and settlement so far as they can be made.

10. All suits, by, against or concerning Bankrupts to be brought within two years after the Bankruptcy, and not afterward, except on causes of action which shall not then have arisen. But all debts not payable till a future day, may be proved in the Bankruptcy and paid pro rata, with proper abatement for interest or discount.

11. Any person proceeded against as an involuntary Bankrupt, to be entitled at his election to trial by jury, to ascertain the fact of such Bankruptcy.

12. No person to be entitled to a discharge, who shall be proved to have lost within —— years before his Bankruptcy, by any gaming, wagering or betting of any kind, what *or* at one or more times, the sum of $——.

13. The Circuit Court in each District is to establish a rate of fees for the officers of the Circuit Court and District Court, in all cases of Bankruptcy; and these rates to be published.

14. This act to continue in force five years, and until the next session of Congress.

Steamboat.

The Baltimore Clipper publishes as a matter of curiosity, the following copy of a bill, presented to a young coquisite, at a hotel in one of the Western cities. He was one of a party of some half dozen, sojourning together, full of all kinds of mischief.

Mr. ——

75 —— *Hotel, Dr.*

To boarding, nine days,	$13 50
Wines,	149 00
Broken glasses,	3 00
Cutting all the bed-cords in the house,	50 00
Kicking in panels and breaking locks,	75 00
Four seconds on waiters, ten dollars each,	
blacked eyes and doctor's bills included,	40 00
Liquor before breakfast, sent to room,	7 50
Sundries at bar,	24 00
Damage to looking-glasses, &c. broken by flying pistols at them,	215 00
Bill cracked, by being rung furiously in the night,	20 00
Extra shines generally,	50 00
	874 00

We copy the above to observe that although evidently a caricature, the material of the picture is not so exaggerated as some might imagine. It shows to what extent of folly and extravagance the ambition to "shine" even in iniquity, will induce a young and reckless spirit to advance.

From Our Mail Bags.

By the arrival of the br. brig Fame, Bellestone, in 14 days from Barbadoes, says the Charleston Courier, we have received files of Barbadoes Globe and Mercury to the 15th inst. Dates from Jamaica no later than we have received by New York, but those papers contain information not before received.

The Administration of Sir John Metcalfe, recently succeeded by Sir Lionel Smith, in Jamaica, is represented as very popular, and tending much to soften the animosities that had sprung up under former Administration. A fever, similar in its symptoms to the "dengue," but distinguished from it by a fatality that had already filled the Island with mourning, prevailed in Kingston and other parts of Jamaica.

As far as the crops were concerned it was more than usually favorable. A letter, similar in its tone to Barbadoes. The Mercury of Feb. 6th, gives a melancholy picture of the prospect for the present season. "We are credibly informed," says that paper, "that one estate in St. Philips' raised in 50 hogsheads, has already finished at 7½ and that many others are equally bad." The deficiency throughout the Island, is represented as alarmingly great and is attributed to the combined effects of an unfavorable season and the perversity and idleness of the laborers. The culture of the sugar cane is represented to be in danger, if not of abandonment, at least of rest neglect and decay.

Flour.

The average price of Flour in the principal cities of the Union, at the latest dates, was $5.06.

The average price on the last February was $5.12

"	"	9th	5.37
"	"	16th	5.37
"	"	23d	5.37

1820.

The average price for May was 6.06

"	"	July,	6.23
"	"	August,	5.93
"	"	September,	5.62
"	"	October,	5.61
"	"	November,	5.56
"	"	December,	5.46
"	"	January,	5.51

From the Philadelphia Southern Packet Feb. 26—7 P. M. Another Date on Breadstuffs.

We have just been informed that a fire broke out in the Swan Hotel, in Market street, Wilmington, Del. about one o'clock, P. M. to-day, and we regret to state that up to 4 P. M. 2 or 3 still progressing, having destroyed a number of adjacent buildings and much property. It had reached the Union Bank, and was not subdued when the mail left. No further particulars.

Review of the Philadelphia Market, for the week ending Saturday, February 26, 1831.

There has been more activity in primary markets this week than we recollect to have seen for a long time. Our Grain trade continues to be very active, and the depôts having received nearly 100,000 bushels of Wheat, Corn, Rye, and Oats, during the week.

SALE.—There has been but one instance of a small lot of Flour offered at Public Sale during the week.

Corn.—The sales continue to be very large, and the depôts having received 100,000 bushels of Corn, during the week, 50,000 of which was sold on Monday, at about 50c. 49 lbs. 100 bags Yt. Jugs at 50c.

Lumber.—Some improvement has been manifested in the demand for Lumber, and prices have advanced 50 cts. per M.

Flour.—In the early part of the week, some small sales were made at $5.25 per bbl. but the market closed firm at $5.25, which was quoted at the close of the former week. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Flour at $5.25 per bbl. 1,000 bbls. Flour at $5.25 per bbl. 1,000 bbls. Flour at $5.25 per bbl.

THE CLIO.

Published every Saturday Morning, Price Six Cents.

EXQUISITE AT COVER.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

NEWS FOR THE FARMER.